Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I have been listening carefully to the speech of the hon. Minister for Public Health. But I fail to understand how the appointment of one or two qualified Indian Medical women is going to help us out of the difficulty. The training of dais is a very intricate question. These women who are supposed to be in charge of child-welfare are only a wing of the Public Health Department; they are quite different from those working in hospitals and dispensaries in the districts and in the presidency town itself. This is a very intricate question and I think that, in the fitness of things, the hon. Minister for Public Health ought to refer the whole scheme to the Surgeon-General for a thorough examination and detailed report about carrying out all the suggestions contained in the resolution. The scheme is very important and quite necessary to improve the condition of lying-in women in distant and outlying parts of this presidency. The appointment of one woman is not going to solve the question in any way except to provide her with salary and make her a figure-head in the Surgeon-General's office. We have to make a detailed study of this question, provide facilities in maternity hospitals and make arrangements for training dais. Nothing will be gained by the Ministry appointing one or two highly qualified medical women."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Sir, the training of dais is bound up with the scheme of child-welfare and maternity work. One medical officer cannot train a large number of dais but when she goes to inspect the centres, she may also give instructions to the Health Visitor who is in charge of the centre on the subject of training the dais. I have already suggested that more than one qualified medical women is necessary for this work. One may be appointed to look after child-welfare work, another to supervise the training of the work of the dais and a third one for medical inspection of girl students. Perhaps when a beginning is made, we may know how many qualified medical women will be necessary."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that 'this Council recommends to the Government that qualified Indian medical women should be appointed on the Public Health staff to organize and develop maternity and child-welfare work in the manner best suited to this province, to supervise midwives and dais and to attend to the medical inspection of school girls and women students.'"

The resolution as amended was put and carried.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE DISTRICT REPORTS ON THE SURVEY OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

3 p.m. * Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following resolution :

> '*This Council recommends to the Government that a committee consisting of three members of this Council and two experts be appointed to examine the district reports of the Special Officer appointed to survey "Cottage industries" and submit proposals for an effective organization of such of those industries as deserve encouragement.*'

" Sir, in moving this resolution, my intention is really to rouse the Government to action in this matter. As a matter of fact, the history of this survey has not a little to account for this motion. In the first instance

8th August 1929] [Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

the gentleman appointed to carry on this survey was a Deputy Collector, and he has after great effort produced a number of district reports. Now we have before us a consolidated report for the whole presidency. He has prepared it under a disadvantage. He himself accepts it at pages 215 and 216. He says that he has been a layman and to the best of his ability as a layman he has conducted this enquiry. Therefore, my fear is that the experts of the Government are very competent and so competent that they will turn down every proposal made by the so-called layman. It is therefore necessary that before the experts of the Government lay their hands upon these reports, a preliminary body should sit together and consider them, and that is why I have included experts in this committee in order to make recommendations that will be possible for the Government to carry out. That is the chief object of my moving this motion.

" Again, it will be observed that this report makes certain very good recommendations. With regard to the spinning industry as a special case, this report makes certain recommendations that have to be very carefully considered. No doubt the report is not entirely on the side of spinning as an industry for all people or for all time ; but the report is sufficiently indicative that the spinning industry has a place in the economics of this land, though a subsidiary place. Whatever that is, it may have to be examined in spite of the opinion of experts, and I am really afraid that the consideration that has been given to the industry of spinning in this report will not be given to it by the Government experts if they are left alone to decide upon this report.

" Again, there are a number of other industries about which recommendations have been made in this report. As regards the hand-loom industry, there is a particular suggestion of collecting and disposing agencies being set up by the Government, and I am sure if there is not a push given to it by the united voice of this Council, the financial experts of the Government will possibly turn it down. Moreover, there are new industries mentioned in this report which deserve very careful consideration. I am sure that if the district reports are examined further, there will be found mentioned in them many more industries than what the special adviser has reported on, in this generalization. There are more industries there that deserve attention. I particularly notice the omission in the chapter on new industries in this comprehensive volume, of the bamboo industry in my own district which has got great possibilities. My district is a district of very good forests and there it is possible to have a bamboo industry dealing with the materials manufactured out of bamboo. But unformately, it has not been noticed in this report. There are a number of such industries that may be noticed, but instead of taking your time over the matter, I would leave it to the Committee to examine that question carefully.

" Then, Sir, there are also other questions involved which the Government Departments will not be able to face with equanimity. For instance, the Special Officer makes certain recommendations in regard to the competition of jail industries as against home industries. He specifically mentions the cotton carpet industry which is being carried on in the jails of the Government and he also quotes the Industrial Commission with approval,

(At this stage the Chair was occupied by the hon. the Deputy President.)

that the jail industries are competing with the home industries and that therefore certain alterations in the jail programme might be necessary. That also is a question which will have to be decided in consultation with the representatives of this House if that is to be given proper effect. I shall not detain this House further. I have only one more matter to mention and that is this: that the Special Officer has really taken care to mention certain things that are being done in other provinces which are likely to be useful to ours. Therefore, further concentrated attention is to be directed to this question and a Committee of this House will be the fittest body to examine the question and make actual recommendations to the Government, so that the Government may carry on the work without delay. I have moved this motion, as I originally said, for this specific purpose; for, sufficient arrangement was not made even to start with. Only a Divisional Officer was appointed to make a preliminary survey and therefore if sufficient attention of the Government is to be drawn to this question, a more comprehensive body consisting of a few Members of this House and two experts of the Government has to go into the question and give the proper lead in the matter in order to enable the Government to carry out the recommendations."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Deputy President, Madam, we owe it to the efforts of the hon. Member for Bellary, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar that we have these reports on the cottage industries of this Presidency. It must have been in spite of the indifference of the Government that an officer was appointed to examine the present stage of the cottage industries. We have had time only to have a cursory glance over the pages of the several district reports which have been supplied to us. That cursory glance enabled us to form an idea of the magnitude of the material that is now lying to be worked up. Now, that we have all these reports more in the nature of information, it seems to me the next step that should be taken by the Government is to examine this information from a commercial point of view and organize such of the industries as are capable of being organized. It is always the fashion with the Government to satisfy the popular cry by forming a committee and calling for a report and shelving that report in the archives of the Secretariat. I hope however these reports will not share the same fate. It is desirable that the present Development Minister interests himself very much in these matters and sees that a shape is given to the various proposals contained in these reports. For the consideration of these reports, it will not do any good to refer them to the departmental secretaries or heads of departments; because most of them are not technically qualified. It is again a crying grievance against the Government that they always choose a Government servant with practically no experience of industries or commerce to be at the head of the Industries Department. There is absolutely no use of referring these reports to gentlemen of that nature who have not got the necessary qualification to examine these proposals quickly and properly. It is necessary that these proposals should be placed before persons who are interested in the industrial and commercial welfare of this Presidency and have also got practical experience in organizing industries. I hope the hon. the Development Minister will see his way to accept this motion and take early steps to organize effective measures to pull up the dying cottage industries of this Presidency."

8th August 1929]

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Deputy President, Madam, this is a very important resolution; in fact, the subject of this resolution occupied a great deal of the attention of the House during the time of the budget discussion as regards the scope and development of cottage industries in this Presidency. And if I remember aright, the hon. the Minister for Development then said that he would bestow his best attention on this question. We have now the various reports on cottage industries as a result of the investigations conducted by the special officer who himself says that he is not an expert on the subject. It will be observed from these reports that he has bestowed his careful attention and his energies on collecting and collating data in regard to the various industries which could be developed under the cottage system. He has given a number of industries which are being worked and have been worked in the old days under this system. We have to remember that these commodities which are produced under the cottage system had their own days in the past. But to-day we have to see whether the commodities so produced can meet the foreign competition and whether those industries can be developed in this country, granting that we possess the necessary raw material, skill and equipment for the manufacture of these articles. It is for this purpose that the special officer has pointed to several raw materials which are found in our forests which may be suitably converted into manufactured articles. In order, however, to find out the commercial possibilities of those commodities, a special scrutiny of the reports made by this officer will have to be made. In Mysore a similar survey was carried on recently, and the reports made there received the scrutiny of an expert who was no less a personage than Sir Alfred Chatterton and finally his recommendations were carried out in regard to the development of cottage industries. In giving effect to the recommendations contained in the reports before us, it is necessary that the departments should not make the mistakes which they had made in the past with regard to the industries pioneered by them, and it is therefore highly necessary and essential that the commercial possibilities of these industries should get the close scrutiny of an expert committee. Whether it consists of three ordinary members and two experts or not, it does not matter. All that I say is that the reports should be examined by those who possess the necessary business qualifications in respect of articles produced not only in this country but those similarly produced on the continent and in the United States of America.

"Our competition to-day to the cottage industries is mainly and mostly 3-15 p.m.
from outside competition. If only we see the statistics, we will find that the articles imported into this country are so many and so varied and produced by highly scientific and mechanical methods and so our competition will have to be with those articles. It is therefore necessary that, before launching out on a scheme for expanding the cottage industries, the recommendations contained in the report of the special officer should be scrutinized. I also understand that the hon. the Minister for Development has got an idea of bringing in amendments to the Industries Act in order to afford greater financial facilities for the development of these cottage industries. That being so, it is essential that the help that may be rendered by Government should be diverted to proper channels. I therefore have the greatest pleasure in supporting this resolution for the acceptance of the House."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Madam, in view of the expressions made on the floor of this House now, I see no objection to the

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

[Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar] [8th August 1929

formation of a committee contemplated in the resolution and I therefore accept the resolution on behalf of the Government."

The resolution was put and carried.

FORMATION OF A KARNATAKA PROVINCE.

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Deputy President, Madam, I have the honour to move—

'*This Council recommends to the Government that urgent steps may be taken for the formation of a Karnataka Province comprising the Kanarese-speaking parts of the Madras and the Bombay presidencies and of Coorg.*'

"I see a similar resolution on the agenda which has been tabled by my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar which stands as No. 14. That resolution stands thus:

'*This Council recommends to the Government to make representations to the Government of India for the early formation of a new province consisting of the Kanarese-speaking areas of the presidencies of Bombay and Madras.*'

"I need not labour this point. The hon. Members of this House are aware that the present distribution of provinces in India has absolutely no rational basis. It is also recognized that the present redistribution is merely due to accident and to circumstances attending the growth of British policy in India. It has absolutely nothing to do either with the geographical or historical or economic or linguistic reasons. It is also recognized, as the hon. Members of this House are aware, that, so far as practicable, this difficult task of redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis should be undertaken as early as possible, and it seems to me that it is an urgent problem. Our brethren of the Andhra country have already moved in the matter and, as a first step in this direction, they have had the Andhra University in their midst. I may also say that this question has been considered at the All-Parties Conference by the Nehru Committee and before it the claims of the Karnataka province were vigorously urged. They gave the following finding regarding the same: "As regards this question we cannot of course decide it finally but we feel that the advocates of unification have prima facie established their right." If I am asked to say which is the most important principle to be taken into consideration in the formation of a new province, I would answer most unhesitatingly language unity for more reasons than one. I may also say that no democracy can exist if a foreign language is largely used. It is but right that in all future provincial autonomous Governments the language of the particular province should be used as the medium in all offices, in all courts and in the Legislative Councils without which I do not think that we can make any substantial advance in the progress of the country. I may also say that this problem is frought with some practical difficulties if we want to form a Kanada province. It must depend upon the goodwill and consent of the other administrations, not merely the administration of Coorg, which is under the Government of India, but of the administrations of the Bombay Presidency also.

(At this stage the hon. Mr. President occupied the chair.)